UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/123
S/25495
31 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 38 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 31 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text in English and French of a statement on violence in South Africa issued by the European Community and its member States on 30 March 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Denmark
to the United Nations

* A/48/50.

Annex

Statement on violence in South Africa issued by the European Community and its member States on 30 March 1993

In spite of the general downward trend of violence since the beginning of 1993 the wave of violence has continued in certain areas of Natal and Transvaal, culminating in a recent series of senseless murders of children and other innocent victims.

The Community and its member States express their abhorrence and condemnation of these crimes and appeal to all parties engaged in the effort to reach a negotiated settlement for a future political dispensation in South Africa to do their utmost to bring the violence to an end and to renounce violence in all its forms.

In this connection the Community and its member States have taken due note, inter alia, of the Goldstone Commission's report of 15 March 1993 by the Committee conducting a preliminary investigation into the activities of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) as well as of the Commission's recommendations addressed to the international community.

The Community and its member States have in many ways demonstrated their support for the peace process in South Africa, in particular through the deployment of the European Community Observer Mission in South Africa (ECOMSA). Together with the missions of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Commonwealth, ECOMSA has the mandate to observe the situation on the ground in areas most affected by violence and to facilitate dialogue between the relevant parties in order to defuse potential situations of conflict when needed.

The Community and its member States urge all parties to support the international observer missions in fulfilling their tasks and stress the importance of allowing the international observer missions free access to all parts of South Africa, including the so-called homelands.

They renew their call to all parties to sign the national peace accord and to participate in the peace structures. They welcome the forthcoming resumption of multiparty negotiations and urge all parties who have not yet done so to commit themselves to a speedy and peaceful transition to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25496
31 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the following message from H.E. Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola, with the request that it be circulated as a document of the United Nations Security Council.

(Signed) Afonso VAN DUNEM "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 11 March 1993 from the President of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General

It gives me great pleasure to address Your Excellency, in reference to the situation in Angola, particularly the South African involvement besides UNITA, in the war that they are carrying on.

The Government of the Republic of Angola has just obtained the confirmation through reliable sources in South Africa that the support logistics operations, which was given to UNITA some months ago, is directed from Pretoria, by a South African citizen known by the name of Gert de Klerk, who for this purpose utilizes the enterprise "Wonder Air", registered in his personal name.

The mentioned enterprise has various planes DC-3, DC-4 and DC-6 and sometimes also operates with Hercules C-130. During the months of November and December 1992, they flew daily and through the night to Angola's interior from the airport of Wonderboom, near Pretoria. After the public denouncement by the Angolan Government and by neighbouring countries who protested against the violation of their airspace, the enterprise started operating from a private airstrip located in one of his properties from January. Eyewitnesses have confirmed the loading of food, medicines, weapons and ammunitions and these goods were sent to UNITA during the last five months.

Last 26 February 1993, a meeting took place in Pretoria between the Foreign Affairs Department, the South African Defence Forces (SADF), the Air Force, the National Intelligence Service and representatives of the Civil Aviation, where they discussed the details of the above-mentioned flight operations that were later revealed to the press by some participants of the armed forces who disagreed with the accusations made against them.

Gert de Klerk has personal links with the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, and with the former Defence Minister, Mr. Magnus Mallan, who gave cover to this operation. President de Klerk himself is well informed of the present scandal and had called a meeting under the auspices of his cabinet which did not conclude on 5 March.

The Government of the Republic of Angola avails itself that Your Excellency take into consideration the present information and utilize your personal influence in the sense of calling upon the South African Government to stop immediately such operations.

I also request Your Excellency to circulate this letter as a document of the United Nations Security Council.

(Signed) Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS
President of the Republic of Angola

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25497
31 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF VIET NAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement of the spokeswoman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam concerning the responsibility of the protection of the Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

I would be very grateful if you could have this statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) TRINH XUAN LANG
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 26 March 1993 of the spokeswoman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam concerning the responsibility for protecting the ethnic Vietnamese residents in Cambodia

According to foreign reports, of late, a representative of the United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has said that UNTAC cannot protect the hundreds of families of ethnic Vietnamese residents who are fleeing from the acts of ethnic violence against them in the north-west of Cambodia. The spokesman of UNTAC and a United Nations officer in charge of human rights in Cambodia have further stated that the responsibility for protecting the Vietnamese residents in Cambodia rests with the Government in Phnom Penh and that the United Nations can only observe the situation and wait. In answering the questions posed by several correspondents on this issue, the spokeswoman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated as follows:

UNTAC and the administrative structures in Cambodia have not only the moral but also legal obligations to protect the ethnic Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

In legal terms, the Paris Agreements most clearly provide for the responsibility vis-à-vis this issue:

1. Article 16 of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict stipulates that "UNTAC shall be responsible during the transitional period for fostering an environment in which respect for human rights shall be ensured, based on the provisions of annex 1, section E" (A/46/608-S/23177, annex).

As provided in the Paris Agreements, UNTAC is the United Nations authority in Cambodia and has the direct responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the Paris Agreements which includes aspects relating to the observance of human rights, the maintenance of public order and the protection of the lives and properties of all persons in Cambodia, including the ethnic Vietnamese residents.

Articles 3 and 5 of the Agreement concerning the Sovereignty, Independence, Territorial Integrity and Inviolability, Neutrality and National Unity of Cambodia also stipulate that the parties to the Agreement undertake to promote and encourage respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia and that in the event of serious violations of human rights in Cambodia they will call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take appropriate steps for the prevention and suppression of such violations in accordance with the relevant international instruments.

2. Paragraph 1 of article 15 of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict unambiguously states that "all persons in Cambodia and all Cambodian refugees and displaced persons shall enjoy the rights and freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments". Accordingly, the

ethnic Vietnamese residents in Cambodia are entitled to the same fundamental rights as the other foreign residents in Cambodia.

The recent series of massacres perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge against the ethnic Vietnamese residents in Cambodia have caused great concern to people of conscience. These massacres constitute serious violations of human rights and are reminiscent of the past crimes of genocide. The evasion of the responsibility for the protection of the ethnic Vietnamese residents in Cambodia will but indirectly encourage the Khmer Rouge to commit further acts of terror and massacres against the ethnic Vietnamese residents with a design to sabotage the peace process in Cambodia, obstruct the general elections in Cambodia, divert public opinion from their violations of the Paris Agreements, incite national hatred and induce the ethnic Vietnamese residents to flee to Viet Nam, thus causing instability in Viet Nam.

While reaffirming its consistent policy of cooperation with UNTAC in the implementation of the Paris Agreements, Viet Nam once again urgently requests UNTAC and all the parties concerned to take resolute and strong measures to prevent further acts of terror and massacre against the ethnic Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and to ensure that they enjoy the fundamental human rights as provided in the Paris Agreements and other relevant international instruments.